Chapter 3 – The Church Grows Inwardly (AD 33 – 325)

1. What is meant by the Church's Inward Growth?
    a. *The inward growth of the church has something to do with its doctrine (beliefs) and its organization*
    b. *This is important because it concerns the truth of God and the system of government within the church*
2. Is Doctrine Important?
    a. *Some said that doctrine is not important, and in fact caused a rift in the church*
    b. *Not to have a doctrine is foolish because it is a trick of the devil, and causes more harm than good to the church*
    c. *The controversies about doctrine is an integral part of the history of the church*
3. The Apostolic Fathers
    a. *So-called because they were personally taught by the apostles, they lived in the first half of AD 2nd century*
    b. *Clement of Rome, Ignatius of Antioch, Polycarp of Smyrna, Barnabas (of Alexandria), Tertullian of Carthage, Irenaeus of Alexandria, and others*
4. The Apologists
    a. *An apologist is one who defends what he believes to be the truth; learned Christians were compelled to have a deeper study of the scriptures in defence of the faith to heathens*
    b. *Justin Martyr wrote **Apology** (AD 153)*
    c. *Origen Adamantius wrote **Against Celsus** (AD 247) as an apology to the attacks of Celsus written in AD 177*
5. False Ideas Arise
    a. *Heresy (departure from the truth) became a serious problem of the church in the last half of AD 2nd Century*
    b. *Gnosticism – they maintained that Christ did not live in this earth at all*
    c. *Montanism (Cataphrygian/Phrygian Movement)– named after its founder Montanus, taught that Christ's promise of the Comforter had not been fulfilled in the upper room during Pentecost, but that coming of the Holy Spirit was now at hand and that the end of the world was near*
    d. *Marcionism – the Old Testament God is not the Father that Jesus talked about, and thus concluded that there are two Gods (Marcion, the founder of this movement is considered a Gnostic philosopher)*
6. The Church Fathers
    a. *They are the apologist to defend the doctrine of the Trinity*
    b. *Ireneaus (Against Heresies), Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen (Against Celsus)*
7. A Creed and a Canon Emerge
    a. *Out of the struggle of the church with the heresies three things emerged: a creed, a canon, and an organization*
    b. *Creed (Credo – "I believe") – a statement of belief known as the "Apotles' Creed" (Symbolum Apostolicum) as a summary of the apostles teachings, and distinguishes*
    c. *Canon (List) – the inspired writings*
8. The Development of the Episcopate
    a. *The episcopal form of church government; Exercise authority through its rulers called bishops, and this form of government in the church was practiced until the Reformation period but still practiced by the Roman Catholic, the Greek Orthodox, the Episcopal, and the Methodist churches*
    b. *The officers of the early church are the Presbyters (elders) and deacons; Later on, a presbyter of a local church emerges as a leader or overseer to all presbyters, or called episcopos (overseer) – bishop; Sometimes they are called Monarchical Bishops or who rules alone above other presbyters*
    c. *By AD 200, the church had fully utilized the episcopal form of government*
9. *Etymology:*
    a. *Pagani*
    b. *Diocese*